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ABSTRACT

This document reports testimony at a Congressional hearing held to elicit information on international exchange programs. The testimony describes the international exchange and training or cultural programs funded partially or fully by the U.S. Government, using the 1990 report of the U.S. Information Agency (USIA). The information survey included 16 agencies that reported spending about $660 million for about 80 exchange or training programs for about 41,000 people in fiscal year 1992. The testimony gives a brief overview of the programs and cites some agency managers' concerns about possible program duplication and lack of flexibility, especially in Support for Eastern European Democracy programs or congressionally mandated programs. Appended to the report is a list of the U.S.-funded international exchange and training programs sponsored by the following: Agency for International Development, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Commerce, the Department of Defense, the Department of Education, the Department of Health and Human Services, the Inter-American Foundation, the Department of the Interior, the Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission, the Department of Labor, the National Endowment for the Arts, the National Endowment for the Humanities, the National Science Foundation, the Smithsonian Institution, the Department of State, and the USIA. (KC)

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EXCHANGE PROGRAMS

Observations on International Educational, Cultural, and Training Exchange Programs

Statement of Joseph E. Kelley, Director-in-Charge,
International Affairs Issues, National Security and International Affairs Division

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Mr. Chairman, Members of the Subcommittee:

I am pleased to be here today to discuss our ongoing review of U.S. government-funded international educational, cultural, and training exchange programs. The Subcommittee had expressed concern about an apparent proliferation of such exchange and training programs and had requested that we develop an inventory of these programs; provide information on potentially duplicative, overlapping, or fragmented programs; assess the extent of program coordination and oversight; and identify legal requirements that executive branch officials believe unduly inhibit their flexibility in responding to rapidly changing requirements.

To develop the inventory of programs, we used the U.S. Information Agency's (USIA) fiscal year 1990 report on federally funded international exchange and training activities as a baseline, but we updated the information to include programs established since 1990. We defined an exchange as the movement of persons between countries for educational, training, or cultural purposes. We excluded programs that did not involve the movement of persons. As a general rule, we attempted to include the programs we believe mainly benefit the participants. I would like to stress that the information presented today represents our preliminary observations based, to a large extent, on testimonial evidence we have not attempted to corroborate. With that caveat, let me summarize the results of our work to date and highlight our preliminary observations in your specific areas of interest.

SUMMARY

We included 16 agencies in our inventory, based on our definition of an exchange program. These 16 agencies reported spending about $660 million for about 80 exchange or training programs for about 41,000 people in fiscal year 1992.

The Agency for International Development (AID) and USIA have the largest nonmilitary international training and exchange programs. AID, which specializes in technical training programs, trained about 14,000 participants in fiscal year 1992 at a cost of about $330 million. USIA, which specializes in academic programs, had about 15,000 participants in fiscal year 1992 at a cost of about $198 million. Other nondefense agencies, such as the Department of Education, the Department of Health and Human Services, and the National Endowment for the Humanities, conduct a variety of academic, scientific, and professional exchanges.

The Department of Defense (DOD) conducts a variety of international exchange and training programs, but the largest is the International Military Education and Training Program. Under this program, foreign military and selected civilian personnel are trained in military skills and other defense-related subjects such as defense resource management and human rights education. In

fiscal year 1992, about 6,000 international students participated in the program at a cost of about $44.5 million.

Appendix I shows an inventory of the 16 agencies' exchange programs, including a description of the programs and their funding levels. We plan to provide the Committee a more detailed analysis of this inventory in our report to you in the near future.

Recent legislation, including the Support for Eastern European Democracy (SEED) Act, the Freedom Support Act, and the National Security Education Act, has resulted in several new programs. This has increased the potential for program duplication, overlap, and fragmentation. Some of the officials involved in the management of these programs acknowledge there is some duplication and overlap but do not view this as a serious problem.

Although USIA has primary responsibility to provide policy guidance for U.S. government-funded international informational and exchange activities, its coordination and oversight efforts have been minimal. Moreover, most agencies with exchange programs have not conducted systematic, comprehensive evaluations of the effectiveness of these programs. The officials we met with generally described the laws authorizing the exchange programs as flexible enough to allow them to carry out their responsibilities with few restrictions. However, some officials complained that certain provisions of the SEED legislation caused administrative problems. A few AID and USIA officials complained that congressional earmarks sometimes lead to operational inefficiencies and decreased management flexibility.

POTENTIAL FOR PROGRAM DUPLICATION AND OVERLAP

According to some of the officials involved in program management, certain programs have the potential for duplication because they target the same categories of participants. For example, USIA, the Department of Education, and the National Endowment for the Humanities all provide grants for U.S. scholars, teachers, and graduate students to study abroad. In addition, both the National Security Scholarship Program, newly established in the Department of Defense, and the programs initiated under the recently enacted Freedom Support Act include exchanges of undergraduate students.

These officials also discussed what they consider to be an overlapping or blurring of the lines of responsibility between AID and USIA. They said that AID is becoming involved in programs that have traditionally been the responsibility of USIA, such as journalism and economics programs. USIA, in turn, is offering short technical "how to" programs in areas like agribusiness and business management, which AID has traditionally conducted. Both agencies are also conducting democratization programs in Eastern Europe and the new independent states of the former Soviet Union.

Officials and representatives we met with did not consider program duplication and overlap to be a problem. Some told us that although certain program activities may be similar, the purpose of the programs differs. For example, the purpose of USIA's Fulbright academic program is to promote mutual understanding and cooperation, while the purpose of the National Endowment for Humanities' academic exchange program is to advance education in the humanities. The agencies may take a different approach to similar programs, or the programs may target different audiences. For example, an AID agribusiness program would train farmers, while a USIA program would be more academic in nature. Finally, some officials believe there is no duplication because the demand for the exchange programs is greater than the supply.

COORDINATION, OVERSIGHT, AND EVALUATION

Executive Order 12048 gives USIA the primary responsibility to provide policy guidance for international informational, educational, and cultural exchange activities, including exchange programs. In an effort to fulfill this requirement, USIA publishes an annual report listing all U.S. government international exchange and training programs. This report is neither timely nor complete. The most recent issue, which covers fiscal year 1990 activities, was published in October 1992. USIA relies on agencies that reported international programs in previous years as the source of information for the report. Using this methodology, USIA cannot include the newer programs of other federal agencies. The agency does not conduct any additional formal coordination or oversight activities. USIA officials attributed its past problems in issuing a timely report to a lack of resources but said that the agency has been working to improve the report's timeliness. USIA expects to issue the 1991 report in May 1993 and plans to publish the 1992 report by the end of October 1993.

Opinions on the extent of coordination varied. Representatives of contractors and other nongovernment organizations involved in advising or managing exchange programs told us that coordination among the participating agencies is not adequate. These representatives believe USIA should do more than count existing programs. In contrast, USIA and other agency officials asserted that coordination has worked well, particularly on an informal basis. We found that coordination efforts varied in the field. Agency officials we met with generally expressed satisfaction with the level of in-country coordination. However, our related work on AID's judicial reform programs in Latin America showed that coordination was not effective if the ambassador did not make it a priority. USIA officials told us that the agency has not taken a more active coordinating role because it has no authority over other agencies. They explained that USIA initially attempted to have interagency coordinating meetings, but the other agencies did not cooperate.

Most of the 16 agencies we contacted do not conduct comprehensive evaluations that measure the impact or the effectiveness of their programs. Representatives of organizations we met with described a variety of qualitative evaluation efforts. For example, the contractor and grantee organizations require participants to provide reports evaluating their experiences. AID missions may conduct mission or area-specific reviews. The Fulbright Foreign Scholarship Board commissioned a book on the first 40 years of the Fulbright Program. An official from the Board said the book could be considered a form of evaluation. In addition, the Council for International Exchange of Scholars has conducted informal qualitative studies of the Fulbright Program.

Representatives of contractors and other nongovernment organizations involved in advising or managing exchange programs expressed a need for more evaluation. AID officials told us AID plans to increase its evaluation efforts. In response to recommendations of the Fulbright Board, USIA has also agreed to conduct more evaluations, according to a Board official. In our 1990 report on the International Military and Education Training Program, we recommended that DOD and State develop a mechanism to measure the effectiveness of that program. Since that time, DOD and State have taken steps to establish a measurement system.

STATUTORY LIMITS ON AGENCY FLEXIBILITY

Although most officials we met with considered the legislation authorizing their exchange and training programs as flexible, some cited difficulties with the SEED Program and with congressional earmarks. Some federal agencies participating in the SEED Program receive foreign assistance appropriations through AID rather than directly. According to several officials, the transfer of funds has been delayed as a result. Regarding congressional earmarks, officials remarked that new programs specified in laws were frequently authorized without an increase in the administrative budget or staff needed to manage the programs.

A few representatives of nongovernment organizations told us that earmarks have sometimes resulted in administrative problems. A USIA official stated that earmarks that target students from specific countries, such as the republics of the former Soviet Union, cause problems when there is no infrastructure in those countries to help manage the programs. Another complaint was that the earmarks limited management flexibility. An AID official stated, for example, that an earmark which specified the contractor organization prevented the agency from using the competitive bidding process to select the most cost-effective contractor. He claimed the legislation also limited management's ability to make changes that might improve the program.

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This concludes my prepared remarks. I will be happy to respond to any questions.

DESCRIPTIONS OF U.S.-FUNDED INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE AND TRAINING PROGRAMS[1]

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Program	Description
Thomas Jefferson Fellowship Program	Assists in upgrading the educational and human resources of less developed countries which are assisted by AID programs, with a concentration on skills related to economic development. FY 1992 FUNDING AND PARTICIPANTS: $326 million, 13,550 participants.
Participant Training Program Europe	Equips leaders and professionals in Eastern European countries with specialized skills and practical knowledge in order to develop and support democratic processes, free enterprise, economics and an improved quality of life in the region. FY 1992 FUNDING AND PARTICIPANTS: $500,000, 98 participants.
Regional Human Resources Program	Provides scholarships for rural leaders and teachers from agro-technical schools to study in the United States so they can contribute to the promotion of market-based economies in their communities. FY 1992 FUNDING AND PARTICIPANTS: $3 million, 85 participants.

[1]This inventory includes exchange programs that were either wholly or partially funded by the U.S. government. In some cases, the agencies could not separate sources of funding.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Program	Description
Research and Scientific Exchange Program	Provides short- and long-term collaborative research opportunities to scientific and technical personnel for the mutual benefit of U.S. and overseas participants. FY 1992 FUNDING AND PARTICIPANTS: $675,000, 220 participants.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Program	Description
Exchange Visitor Program	Provides foreign scientists with opportunities for observation and consultation at the National Institute of Standards and Technology and at other related scientific research institutions. FY 1992 FUNDING AND PARTICIPANTS: $2.9 million, 199 participants.
Special American Business Internship Training Program	Awards internships in U.S. firms to business managers and scientific workers from the newly independent states of the former Soviet Union. FY 1992-95 FUNDING AND PARTICIPANTS: $2 million, 8 participants.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Program	Description
International Military Education and Training Program	Provides training and education to foreign military and civilian personnel on a grant basis. FY 1992 FUNDING AND PARTICIPANTS: $44.5 million, 6,000 participants.

National Security Education Program	Designed to increase the number of individuals knowledgeable about languages and cultures of foreign nations, especially those nations that have not traditionally been the focus of U.S. interest and study. FY 1992 FUNDING AND PARTICIPANTS: $35 million, no participants (start-up activities still under way).
Navy Exchange Science Program	Provides an exchange of U.S. Navy civilian scientists and engineers with their foreign counterparts to expose them to new perspectives and research methods. FY 1992 FUNDING AND PARTICIPANTS: $300,000, 17 participants.
Professional Military Education Exchanges	Foreign students attend U.S. military institutions, and U.S. personnel attend the foreign country's counterpart institution/training program to help improve the professionalism and education of both U.S and foreign officers. FY 1992 FUNDING AND PARTICIPANTS: $104,000, 3 participants (Air Force and Navy only; Army data not readily available).
U.S. Military Academies Exchanges	Allows foreign students to attend U.S. service academies in an effort to encourage and improve military-to-military relationships and provide students a broader understanding of U.S. military techniques and structure. FY 1992 PARTICIPANTS: 114 participants (funding not available).

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Program	Description
Foreign Language and Area Studies Fellowship Program	Funds academic year and summer awards for advanced students in foreign language and either area or international studies. FY 1992 FUNDING AND PARTICIPANTS: $13 million, 1,000 participants.
Fulbright-Hays Group Projects Abroad	Designed to contribute to the development and improvement of the study of modern foreign languages and area studies in the United States and provide opportunities for American teachers, students, and faculty to study in foreign countries. FY 1992 FUNDING AND PARTICIPANTS: $2.3 million, 630 participants.
Fulbright-Hays Doctoral Dissertation Research Abroad	Designed to help develop academic specialists whose training and interests focus on those world areas and foreign languages not widely included in the curricula of U.S. educational institutions, this program provides Ph.D. candidates fellowship opportunities to engage in full-time dissertation research abroad. FY 1992 FUNDING AND PARTICIPANTS: $1.8 million, 74 participants.
Fulbright-Hays Faculty Research Abroad	Designed to help develop modern foreign language and area studies in U.S. higher educational institutions, this program enables faculty members to maintain expertise in specialized fields through support of research in the non-Western areas of the world. FY 1992 FUNDING AND PARTICIPANTS: $896,000, 26 participants.

Fulbright-Hays Seminars Abroad	Designed to improve modern foreign language and area studies throughout the U.S. educational system by offering faculty and curriculum specialists short-term study seminars abroad on topics in the social sciences, the humanities, and foreign languages. FY 1992 FUNDING AND PARTICIPANTS: $879,000, 134 participants.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Program	Description
International Research Fellowships	Promotes collaborative biomedical research between U.S. and foreign scientists, this program offers foreign scientists the opportunity, early in their careers, to work with senior scientists in U.S. research institutions. FY 1992 FUNDING AND PARTICIPANTS: $4.4 million, 135 participants.
Senior International Fellowships	Provides a postdoctoral program for scientists in the health sciences and outstanding U.S. faculty members in mid-career to study overseas. FY 1992 FUNDING AND PARTICIPANTS: $1.2 million, 48 participants.
Scholars-in-Residence	Enables eminent U.S. and foreign scientists to visit with the National Institutes of Health community and conduct studies in contemporary biomedicine and international health. FY 1992 FUNDING AND PARTICIPANTS: $853,000, 27 participants.
National Research Service Awards	Serves to broaden the scientific backgrounds of individual scientists and enable experienced scientists to make major changes in the direction of their research careers by offering U.S. postdoctoral scientists opportunities to pursue research in the United States or abroad. FY 1992

	FUNDING AND PARTICIPANTS: $614,000, 34 participants.
Visitor and Training Program	Provides orientation, consultation, training, applied laboratory, public health, and other experiences to develop skills and techniques related to disease prevention and control. FY 1992 FUNDING AND PARTICIPANTS: $500,000, 1,000 participants.
Individual Health Scientist Exchanges and Biomedical Research Exchange Programs	Funds short-term exchange visits between biomedical and health scientists to collaborate on research in a broad range of areas, including AIDS, ophthalmology, molecular neurobiology, and cardiology. FY 1992 FUNDING AND PARTICIPANTS: $154,000, 38 participants.
Visiting Program	Provides research learning experiences and opportunities to qualified foreign scientists to engage in research studies in alcohol and alcoholism. FY 1992 FUNDING AND PARTICIPANTS: $144,000, 6 participants.
National Institutes of Health Postdoctoral Fellowship	Funds a long-term exchange program through which biomedical and behavioral scientists in the United States and France advance biomedical knowledge through cooperative efforts in areas of mutual interest. FY 1992 AND PARTICIPANTS: $73,000, 14 participants.

INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION

Program	Description
Academic Fellowship Program	Supports development practitioners, researchers, and scholars from the Caribbean, Latin America, and the United States in their attempt to provide practical solutions to development problems in Latin America

	and the Caribbean. FY 1992 FUNDING AND PARTICIPANTS: $725,000, 45 participants.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Program	Description
U.S.-Russia Environmental Agreement	Designed to promote sound management and conservation of wildlife and natural resources through the reciprocal exchange of researchers, government officials, and scientists. FY 1992 FUNDING AND PARTICIPANTS: $300,000, 123 participants.
U.S.-China Nature Conservation Protocol	Seeks to promote sound management and conservation of wildlife and natural resources through the reciprocal exchange of researchers, government officials, and scientists. FY 1992 FUNDING AND PARTICIPANTS: $110,000, 37 participants.

JAPAN-U.S. FRIENDSHIP COMMISSION

Program	Description
Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission Grants	Provides grants to institutions and associations to support American studies in Japan, Japanese studies in the United States, exchange programs in the arts, policy-oriented research, and public affairs and education. FY 1992 FUNDING AND PARTICIPANTS: $2.7 million, 270 participants.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Program	Description
International Visitors Labor Studies	Supports observational, orientation, and training programs for foreign visitors. FY 1992 FUNDING AND PARTICIPANTS: $810,000, 145 participants.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

Program	Description
U.S. Artists at International Festivals and Exhibitions	Provides assistance to U.S. performing artists invited to international festivals abroad and supports U.S. representation at major international visual art exhibitions. FY 1992 FUNDING AND PARTICIPANTS: $1.2 million, 159 participants.
U.S.-Japan Artist Exchange	Provides opportunities for professional artists with limited or no prior experience in Japan to observe artistic developments in their fields of interest, meet counterparts, and pursue artistic growth. FY 1992 FUNDING AND PARTICIPANTS: $500,000, 5 participants.
International Projects Initiative	Supports U.S. arts organizations collaborating with counterparts abroad to develop or commission new work, promotes access in this country to little-known art forms, and deepens audience understanding of both the art forms and cultures involved. FY 1992 FUNDING AND PARTICIPANTS: $320,000, 19 participants.
Travel Grants Program	Enables U.S. artists to explore significant artistic developments in their fields and deepen relationships with artists and arts organizations in another country. FY 1992 FUNDING AND PARTICIPANTS: $155,000, 50 participants.
U.S.-Mexico Artist Exchange	Enables artists to work on specific projects in Mexico to obtain inspiration from the knowledge and experience gained through international contact. FY 1992

	FUNDING AND PARTICIPANTS: $115,000, 20 participants.
British America Arts Association Fellowships	Supports a residency opportunity for U.S. performing arts presenters to assist them in building links and gaining skills that can lead to future transatlantic collaborations. FY 1992 FUNDING AND PARTICIPANTS: $60,000, 10 participants.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

Note: All National Endowment for the Humanities exchange programs may have an international exchange component, but it is not required as part of the program. Expenditures for some exchange programs are not included because the National Endowment for Humanities could not provide funding information on the international exchange components of the programs.

Program	Description
Elementary and Secondary Education in the Humanities	Supports efforts to improve the teaching of the humanities in the nation's schools by engaging precollegiate educators with significant texts and topics and their application in the classroom. FY 1992 FUNDING AND PARTICIPANTS: $1.1 million, 179 participants.
Higher Education in the Humanities	Supports projects designed to enhance the curriculum or improve the quality of teaching in the humanities in American colleges and universities. FY 1992 PARTICIPANTS AND FUNDING: $707,000, 110 participants.
NEH Teacher-Scholars	Provides grants to school teachers for an academic year of full-time independent study, which may involve study and research abroad. FY 1992 FUNDING AND PARTICIPANTS: $303,000, 11 participants.
Foreign Language Education	Supports efforts to improve the teaching of foreign languages in the

	nation's schools, colleges, and universities. FY 1992 FUNDING AND PARTICIPANTS: $185,000, 4 participants.
Travel to Collections	Offers grants to assist individual scholars to travel, using research collections of libraries, archives, museums, or other repositories. FY 1992 PARTICIPANTS: 374 participants.
Interpretive Research	Supports basic research projects in the core disciplines of the humanities carried out by two or more scholars for periods of 1 to 3 years. FY 1992 PARTICIPANTS: 206 participants.
Summer Seminars for School Teachers	School teachers, principals, and other educators from kindergarten through twelfth grade, along with selected foreign secondary teachers, engage in intensive study of basic humanities texts and documents and work closely with outstanding scholars for 4 to 6 weeks at colleges, universities, and other appropriate sites, some of which may be located in a foreign country. FY 1992 PARTICIPANTS: 97 participants.
International Research	Supports private efforts that offer U.S. scholars opportunities to travel abroad to conduct humanities research on foreign cultures. FY 1992 PARTICIPANTS: 88 participants.
Summer Stipends	Enables grant recipients to devote 2 consecutive months to humanities study and research. FY 1992 PARTICIPANTS: 88 participants.
Humanities Projects in Museums and Historical Organizations	Supports interpretive exhibitions and related educational programs that encourage public understanding of significant works of art, historical events, and ideas. FY 1992 PARTICIPANTS: 70 participants.

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Summer Seminars for College Teachers	Provides teachers at undergraduate colleges and universities and other qualified individuals not affiliated with an academic institution opportunities to study at major research institutions with eminent scholars in their own or related fields. FY 1992 PARTICIPANTS: 52 participants.
Fellowship for College Teachers and Independent Scholars	Offers research opportunities in the humanities for faculty members of colleges and universities that do not grant the Ph.D.; individuals employed by schools, museums, or libraries; and independent scholars and writers. FY 1992 PARTICIPANTS: 32 participants.
Humanities Projects in Media	Supports planning, writing, or production of television and radio programs in the humanities intended for general audiences. FY 1992 PARTICIPANTS: 31 participants.
Public Humanities Projects	Supports public symposiums, community forums, debates, interpretive pamphlets, and designs to increase public understanding of the humanities. FY 1992 PARTICIPANTS: 23 participants.
Centers for Advanced Study	Awards block fellowship grants that support interrelated research efforts in well-defined subject areas at centers for advanced study that are financed and directed independently of institutions of higher education. FY 1992 PARTICIPANTS: 20 participants.
Fellowship for University Teachers	Offers faculty members of Ph.D.-granting universities the opportunity to undertake 6 to 12 months of full-time independent study and research in the humanities. FY 1992 PARTICIPANTS: 13 participants.

Humanities Projects in Libraries and Archives	Supports projects to enhance public appreciation and understanding of the humanities through the use of books and other resources in collections of U.S. libraries and archives. FY 1992 PARTICIPANTS: 9 participants.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Program	Description
Summer Institute in Japan	Funds a short-term exchange program in which U.S. graduate students travel to Japan to exchange scientific information at Japanese universities, businesses, and central government laboratories. FY 1992 FUNDING AND PARTICIPANTS: $231,000, 58 participants.
U.S.-India Exchange of Scientists	Funds a short-term reciprocal exchange program of U.S. and Indian scientists in which they exchange scientific information. FY 1992 FUNDING AND PARTICIPANTS: $162,000, 45 participants.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Program	Description
Bureau of Appointments	Supports internships and research in any Smithsonian Institution field of study. FY 1992 FUNDING AND PARTICIPANTS: $1.2 million, 89 participants.
Fellowship Program	Supports dissertation research for students working on their doctorates in various fields of study and research by postdoctoral scholars. FY 1992 FUNDING AND PARTICIPANTS: $930,000, 89 participants.

Short-Term Visitor Program	Supports independent researchers' travel to the Smithsonian to use collections and consult with research staff in any field of interest to the Smithsonian. FY 1992 FUNDING AND PARTICIPANTS: $300,000, 152 participants.
Wildlife Conservation and Management Training	Provides training in conservation of biology, wildlife management, zoo biology, and environmental education to citizens of developing countries. FY 1992 FUNDING AND PARTICIPANTS: $210,000, 75 participants.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Program	Description
Russian, Eurasian, and Eastern European Studies Program	Increases the number of U.S. experts on Russia, Eurasia, and Eastern Europe by sponsoring advanced research, graduate and language training, public dissemination of research, and contact and collaboration among government and private specialists. FY 1992 FUNDING AND PARTICIPANTS: $10 million, 1,500 participants.

U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY

Program	Description
Fulbright Academic Program	Gives grants to U.S. students, teachers, and scholars to study, teach, lecture, and conduct research overseas, and to foreign nationals to engage in similar activities in the United States to increase mutual understanding and peaceful relations between the people of the United States and the people of other countries. FY 1992 FUNDING AND PARTICIPANTS: $108 million, 5,000 participants.

International Visitors Program	Arranges programs for foreign leaders and potential leaders designed to develop and foster professional contacts with their colleagues in the United States and provide a broader exposure to American social, cultural, and political institutions. FY 1992 FUNDING AND PARTICIPANTS: $45 million, 2,854 participants.
Citizens Exchanges	Awards grants to U.S. nonprofit organizations to support projects that link their international exchange interests with counterpart institutions/groups in other countries. FY 1992 FUNDING AND PARTICIPANTS: $21 million, 142 participants.
Hubert H. Humphrey Fellowship	Provides opportunities for accomplished mid-career professionals from developing countries to come to the United States for a year of study and related practical professional experiences. FY 1992 FUNDING AND PARTICIPANTS: $5.7 million, 141 participants.
Youth Programs	Awards grants to support international exchange programs involving U.S. and foreign youth ages 15 to 30. FY 1992 FUNDING AND PARTICIPANTS: $4.5 million, 3,000 participants.
Fulbright Teacher Exchange	Enables classroom-to-classroom exchange of teaching assignments between U.S. teachers and counterpart teachers from selected countries worldwide. FY 1992 FUNDING AND PARTICIPANTS: $3.1 million, 487 participants.
University Affiliations Program	Supports partnerships between U.S. and foreign institutions of higher education in the humanities and social sciences. FY 1992 FUNDING AND

	PARTICIPANTS: $2.2 million, 126 participants.
Performing Arts Exchanges	Enables U.S. professional artists and groups to perform music, dance, and theater overseas and explain their art before a wide variety of foreign audiences. FY 1992 FUNDING AND PARTICIPANTS: $1.6 million, 420 participants.
Study of the United States	Provides grants to foreign secondary school educators for a 4- to 6-week program of academic workshops in U.S. history, culture, and institutions to enhance and update the content of what is taught about the United States abroad. FY 1992 FUNDING AND PARTICIPANTS: $1.4 million, 193 participants.
Academic Specialist Program	Awards grants to experts on the United States to consult with academic and professionals at foreign educational or other relevant institutions about specific issues, or to conduct seminars/workshops for professional personnel. FY 1992 FUNDING AND PARTICIPANTS: $1.3 million, 465 participants.
U.S. Speakers	Sends U.S. experts in various fields overseas to speak to various audiences for periods of up to 10 days (up to 6 months in Eastern Europe). FY 1992 FUNDING AND FY 1991 PARTICIPANTS: $1.1 million, 517 participants (FY 1992 participants not available).
Media Training Program	Provides training to foreign media personnel on management, news writing, reporting, production, sales, management, and global issues. FY 1992 FUNDING AND PARTICIPANTS: $1 million, 1,000 participants.

Art America Program	Co-sponsors privately organized exhibition tours, performing arts presentations, and visits abroad by expert arts practitioners. FY 1992 FUNDING AND PARTICIPANTS: $919,000, 155 participants.
Library Fellows Program	Places U.S. library professionals in institutions overseas to increase international understanding through the establishment of professional and personal relationships and the accomplishment of mutual goals, promote international sharing of resources, and increase access to U.S. materials in the host country. FY 1992 FUNDING AND PARTICIPANTS: $506,000, 18 participants.
English Teaching Fellow	Increases the American presence, enhances the American cultural component, and helps improve academic standards at binational centers and other overseas English teaching institutions. FY 1992 FUNDING AND PARTICIPANTS: $450,000, 19 participants.
American Cultural Specialists	Allows arts practitioners to spend 2 to 6 weeks working with foreign colleagues to conduct workshops or classes, direct plays, rehearse ballets, or advise on arts management to exchange ideas in the areas of creative and performing arts. FY 1992 FUNDING AND PARTICIPANTS: $380,000, 80 participants.
Artistic Ambassadors	Enables classical musicians to perform before foreign audiences to expose them to the "new generation" of U.S. classical performers. FY 1992 FUNDING AND PARTICIPANTS: $135,000, 9 participants.
Arts America Speakers	Allows arts practitioners to spend about 2 weeks giving lectures or participating in seminars or

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conferences overseas to exchange ideas in the areas of creative and performing arts. FY 1992 FUNDING AND PARTICIPANTS: $97,000, 75 participants.

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